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The Song That Silas Sung.

Neighbor Silas sung a song
Every day his whole life long,
Sung it gladly 'neath the cloud
That hung o'er him like a shroud,
Or when sunbeams with their play
Gleamed and glorified his way,
Like a shower of joy outflung
Was the song that Silas sung:
"Let the howlers howl
And the scowlers scowl,
And the growlers growl,
And the gruff gang go it;
But behind the night
There's a plenty of light,
And everything is all right
And I know it!"

Like the battle drum to me
Was that song of victory,
Like the flute's exultant strain
'Mid the wounded and the slain,
Like the quick blood-stirring fife
On the battle-plain of life—
Far and free the echoes rung
Of the song that Silas sung:
"Let the howlers howl,
And the scowlers scowl,
And the growlers growl,
And the gruff gang go it;
But behind the night
There's a plenty of light,
And everything is all right
And I know it!"

Silas' soul has taken flight,
Passed in music through the night,
Through the shadow chill and gray
And gone singing on its way;
But the quaint song that was his
Cheers the saddened silences;
Still glad triumph notes are flung
From the song that Silas sung:
"Let the howlers howl,
And the scowlers scowl,
And the growlers growl,
And the gruff gang go it;
But behind the night
There's a plenty of light,
And everything is all right
And I know it!"
—[S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.

BESS TREFOIL'S REWARD

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

It was a clear, frosty February morning, the sun glistening on a mantle of newly fallen snow, the wind whistling merrily around the street-corners, and Flora Trefoil made haste to button her well worn jacket and fasten on her black felt hat with the gold-green cock's plume.

"How I do hate to work," murmured she, with a pout of her rose-red lips. "How I wish I were rich, like that swarthy-complexioned little Cuban heiress, who orders such lots of dresses of Madame! I say, Bess," to the pale cousin, who was helping Mrs. Trefoil to clear away the dishes, "do make haste. Do you want to be fined for being late?"

"I shall not be late," said Bess. "I can walk very fast when once we are out. But Aunty Nan has a headache this morning, and I can't leave her with all this to do!"

"Aunty Nan is always having headaches," said Flora. "I say, Bess, if we go on that big sleigh-ride to-night, what shall you wear? The red merino? Charley Cotesworth likes red! He said so, last week."

"I don't know," said Bess, coloring a little. "Aunty Nan, I'll bring up some buns for tea, and a pound of crackers. I'm ready now, Flora."

At Madame Enrico's place times were unusually busy. Several brilliant balls were to take place just before Lent, and Madame's customers were people who seemed to believe that nothing in the dressmaking line was impossible. Flora and Bess Trefoil were among her best hands, and just as the little errand-girl was lighting up the rooms, the fat Frenchwoman waddled hurriedly in where Flora sat.

"Miss Trefoil," said she, "here is an order from Mrs. Goldcoin. She wants an olive-plush gown by to-morrow afternoon, without fail, and if I don't take the job, she'll give it to that odious Miss Mainwaring on Union Square. I must get it done. Your cousin is fitting her upstairs now, and you must take the gown home to make."

"To-night! Oh," cried Flora, remembering the projected sleigh ride. "I couldn't, possibly."

"It must be done," said Madame Enrico, knitting her black eyebrows. "In an emergency like this, I expect my young women to help me—if they intend to retain their places. Of course, I shall pay you in proportion," she added, encouragingly.

"But I had an engagement—"

"Your engagement must wait," said the modiste, authoritatively. "Here is the skirt and the pattern-plate. The bodice will be sent down from the fitting room directly."

Flora could have burst into tears, had such grief been of any avail—but she was not yet at her wits' end—and when the two cousins joined each other at the little side exit where the "hands" went out on their way home, she gave the parcel into Bess's astonished hands.

"Here's something that Madame wants you to get finished by tomorrow afternoon," said she, indifferently. "She says you understand Mrs. Goldcoin's figure. Of course, you'll have to work all night, but she's willing to pay you extra!"

Bess opened her dark-gray eyes wide.

"I thought the gown was to be given to you," said she. "Madame Enrico told me—"

"Oh, no," said Flora, uttering the ready lie without blanching, "it's you, this time. And, since you can't go on the sleigh-ride, do you mind my wearing the cherry-colored merino? My crushed-raspberry cashmere is really getting too shabby to be decent."

Bess was silent. For weeks she had been looking forward to this sleigh-ride, and in her heart she dearly loved Charles Cotesworth, who was to have been her cavalier. The big tears sparkled into her eyes; her lower lip quivered. Flora watched her with furtive intentness.

"It'll suit you, exactly," said she. "You are such a money-worshiping little miser!"

"I am not a miser," retorted Bess. "But I do like to help Aunty Nan a little, and to pay Cousin Thankful Morse's ward at the Old Ladies' Home."

"One can't support all the old people in creation," Flora said. "Aunt Nan isn't our real relation after all—"

"But she brought us up and cared for us when we were little, Flora."

"And she don't need half the things you are always getting for her," scornfully added Flora. "You spoil everybody, Bess."

Cousin Thankful Morse had come over from the Home, by the aid of a stout crutch, to see the girls start on their sleighing expedition; she sat by the fire, drinking a cup of tea and munching toast.

"La me!" cried she. "Bess not going? And arter settin' such a deal o' store by it! Well, I declare, it's too bad."

Bess sat quietly down to work at the olive plush dress with its shimmering draperies of rich olive satin and velvet passementerie trimmings; while Flora attired herself in the red merino, and adjusted a new hat picturesquely trimmed with fur, that she had borrowed from Madame Enrico's head trimmer for the occasion.

"Bess has made up her mind not to come," said she, in answer to young Cotesworth's eager inquiry. "She had a chance to do a little extra sewing for extra pay, and dear Bess is dreadfully fond of money for one so young. Quite a miser, you know." And Flora's laugh rang out sweet and clear, above the jingle of the sleigh-bells.

It was long past midnight when the gay party returned, but Bess still sat sewing at the machine. She listened, with a pale, set face, to Flora's exaggerated description of "the delightful time they had had."

"I'll help you, Bess, if I wasn't so awfully tired," said Flora, with a yawn. "Are you nearly through?"

Bess smiled. Did Flora dream, she thought, how tired she was? And there were yet four or five hours' work on the gown.

"Oh," casually added Flora, "I forgot to tell you that I stepped on the skirt of the red merino dress, getting into the sleigh to come home, and tore it into ribbons. But it was an old thing, anyway. You couldn't have got much more wear out of it. And Charlie was so nice."

"Was he? Didn't he ask where I was?"

Flora shook her head. Where was the use, she thought, of encouraging Bess to think too much of the handsome young steam-fitter, whom she, Flora, had fully determined to make her own prey?

"I'm so tired of this everlasting dress-making," said Flora to herself. "And Charles Cotesworth would be a husband for any girl to be proud of."

Cousin Thankful Morse sat in her little room at the Old Ladies' Home, the next day, when the matron brought the steamfitter's foreman to look at the flawed radiator-pipes under the window. She knew him at once.

"Why it's Mr. Cotesworth, ain't it?" said she, peering over the rims of her silver spectacles. "Well, I do declare! Why, Bess Trefoil was just here. She come to bring me a new fur tippet and muff; I couldn't 'a' gone to church next Sunday with the old lynx set, so badly eaten with moths. She set up all night to finish a job for the dressmaker; it was one, too, that Flora ought to hav' done, but she somehow contrived to push it off on to Bess—Flora allays was a selfish creetur'—and Bess jest spent the money for me and her aunt Nan! Bess is allays thinking of other people. It's Bess as pays my board here, Mr. Cotesworth," added the loquacious old lady, as Charlie bent to examine the joints of the steam pipes. "I'd be on the townd ef it wasn't for her. Flora wouldn't care nothin' of I was. She thinks old folks hain't no business to exist. Poor Bess! I was dreadful sorry for her last night; she wanted to go on that sleigh-ride awful bad! But she knowed ef she lost the place at Madame What's-her-name's, there wouldn't be no rent paid nor clothes bought for Mrs. Trefoil!"

Charles Cotesworth straightened himself up.

"She really wanted to go, then?" said he. "Flora told me—"

Cousin Thankful wagged her head of stiff little gray curls.

"You can't put no dependence on what Flora Trefoil says," declared she. "She's allays a-tryin' to put other people in the background. I jest wish you could 'a' seen Bess cryin' over her work arter you'd all gone away and left her last night!"

"Do you think," said Cotesworth, seizing his monstrous nippers as if with fatal intent, "she would be at home if I were to call to-night?"

Cousin Thankful looked wondrously sage.

"Ef I was you, Charlie," said she, "I'd go to the dressmaker's place and sort o' calculate to walk home with her. Or else, like's not, you'll find yourself caught in some of Flora's tricks and traps. I hain't no confidence in Flora!"

Mr. Cotesworth availed himself of the old woman's hint. When Bess Trefoil came out of Madame Eurico's little side-door that evening into the dark street, where the gas-lamps blurred feebly against the driving mist which was fast chasing the purity of the snow, Charlie's umbrella was waiting for her.

"Mr. Cotesworth!" she cried, with a little start.

"You are not sorry to see me, Bess?"

"No; but—but—"

"Bessie, I didn't half enjoy the sleigh ride last night without you."

Her face shone radiant under the row of theatre lamps which they were just passing.

"Really?"

(It seemed such a silly thing to say, but what else was there for her?) They were in a dark place now; he drew her arm in his.

"We can walk better under one umbrella—so," said he. "I wonder, Bess, what you would say if I were to ask you to walk through all the years of life at my side."

"I think," murmured Bess, "I—should say—yes."

Flora Trefoil was amazed beyond measure when she found that quiet, pale Bess had been Charles Cotesworth's choice, in spite of her own more showy fascinations. But Cousin Thankful chuckled to herself, in the little corner room of the Old Ladies Home:

"She deserves her happiness, every bit of it," said Cousin Thankful; "and I'm proper glad that Flora has got come up with."—[The Ledger.

Sea Serpents.

Mr. Garman, in a lecture before the Boston Society of Natural History, gave an interesting synopsis of sea snake or sea serpent literature, besides exhibiting a specimen of the real serpent to the astonished audience. The professor first gave an historical resume of the earlier literature upon the subject, going back to the time of Pontoppidan and reviewing it down to date. Farther on in his lecture he gave figures of some of the queer marine monsters which have from time to time frightened sailors and others almost to death, deftly drawing each of the figures on a blackboard specially provided for the occasion. Mr. Garman also spoke of a most remarkable recent discovery which has brought to light a species of shark generally believed to have become extinct many thousands of years ago, the remains of the animal being now found in the rocks of the Devonian system. He is of the opinion that this recently discovered sea tiger is the original of more than one blood-curdling sea serpent story. The length and general outlines of this should-be-fossiled shark are such as to cause any one except a born naturalist to take it for an immense serpent, an opinion which would, of course, be heightened by viewing a dorsal exposure of the creature through a glass in a troubled sea. Professor Garman does not discredit sea serpent stories, however, and is of the opinion that there are many slimy monsters lying far down upon the bottom of the sea, the like of which human eyes have never yet beheld.—[St. Louis Republic.

Whose Face Was It?

A few years ago while a workman at Pueblo, Col., was dressing a block of stone his chisel uncovered a hard concretion near the surface of the block. Presently this concretion, which was rounded on the back, dropped from the cavity in which it rested, disclosing a perfect model of a human face on its under surface, every outline perfect, unhurt and unmarked by the tool which had dislodged it. The imprint in the block was as perfect as the model on the concretion, and many plaster casts were taken from it by archæologists and local curiosity-seekers. Some of these casts found their way to the museums of the learned societies of Europe, where they created much excitement and were the subject of many debates. Many scientists were inclined to take it as a perfect human fossil, but the majority insist upon it being merely an idol of prehistoric times. The stone in which it was found was some eighty feet below the surface.—[St. Louis Republic.

An Important Point.

Mrs. Bilkins (reading) — The points of fine seal fur, are first the texture—

Mr. Bilkins—Humph! Seems to me the first point is the price.—[Good News.

ELEVEN ITALIANS LYNCHED.

Alleged Assassins of Chief Hennessy Killed in New Orleans.

Nine Men Shot Crouching in the Prison and Two Hanged.

A mob, extraordinary in size, extraordinary in its make up, extraordinary in its determination, a few days ago in New Orleans, La., killed eleven of the nineteen Italians charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy. It was a mob led by lawyers and merchants, men of large wealth and high standing. It was so strong that the authorities made no show of resistance and succumbed before it. Indeed the officers of the law threw up their hats and cheered the mob in its work.

These are the names of those shot or hanged: Joseph Macheca, Antonio Marchesi, Antonio Scaffedi, Rocco Geraci, James Carnso Sarcito Comitez, Pietro Monastero, Louis Traina, Frank Romero, Manuel Polizzi, Antonio Bagnetto.

When on the day before the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty against six of the Italians on trial and disagreed as to the other three, a howl of indigation was heard. The press unanimously denounced the verdict, and declared that the jury had been bought. The Grand Jury had already found indictments against two men charged with tampering with the jury, and other indictments were expected. The jurors did not understand the public sentiment, and were surprised at the public indignation. Mr. Seligman, the foreman, explained that the jury had found its verdict because it did not believe the State witnesses, but his explanation was hailed with derision. The jury stood twelve for the acquittal of Macheca, Encarcada, Matrazo, the two Marchesis, and Bagnetto, and nine to three for the conviction of the others.

Nine of the jurors regarded with suspicion the three dissenting jurors, and one of them expressed the opinion that these jurors were bought, for throughout the trial they expressed their intention to bring a verdict of not guilty. The excitement over the verdict reached fever heat by night, and three or four secret meetings were held to consider the situation.

The trial of the case had cost the city $30,000 and lasted for over a month, and yet none of the prisoners had been convicted.

Soon after the assassination of Chief Hennessy a law and order committee was appointed by Mayor Shakspeare to take charge of this case and to investigate the murder, and $15,000 was appropriated for that purpose by the City Council. The committee showed a disposition at first to resolve itself into a vigilance committee, but better counsel prevailed, largely through the influence of the newspapers, and the committee agreed to let the law take its course, but with an understanding that in case the law failed they would resort to lynching.

The committee met after the verdict. A call was drawn up by E. H. Farrar, a lawyer and President of the Committee of Law and Order. It was short and read as follows:

"All good citizens are invited to attend a mass meeting on 10 o'clock A. M. at the Clay statue, to take steps to remedy the failure of justice in the Hennessy case. Come prepared for action."

This call was signed by forty men of high standing in the community, including lawyers, merchants and others. Among the signers was E. R. Liche, Commissioner of Public Works of the city. Wickliffe and others who signed the call, came marching along and began walking around and round the railing of the monument. There were fully 3000 people within earshot, and more could be seen struggling, pushing and running toward the spot.

"Fall in, fall in!" was the cry, and, with shouting, the procession, which went around the railing several times, was swollen.

"Hurrah for Parkerson!"

"Hurraa for Wickliffe!"

"Get inside the railing and give us a speech!"

These and other cries made up the confusion of noise. The space inside the railing was crowded by the dense crowd.

"Come down from those steps," was the order, "and let Mr. Parkerson and Mr. Wickliffe get there!"

The crowd obeyed, and soon the speaker had the place. A rush was made for the narrow gate, and in a minute there stood a packed mass under the statue of Clay. Mr. Parkerson was the first speaker. He is a lawyer, the organizer of the Young Men's Democratic movement, an independent organization, which at the late election defeated the regular Democratic party and elected the entire present city government.

Mr. Parkerson mounted the pedestal of the monument and spoke at some length. He arraigned the jury which had acquitted the accused, arraigned Private Detective D. C. O'Mally, who had assisted in the defense, and denounced him as a perjurer, a suborner and a briber of juries. He was repeatedly interrupted by cries of—

"Let's hang the murderers!" "Let's hang O'Mally!"

Walter Denegre, a wealthy real estate man, followed in a similar strain, and was succeeded in turn by John C. Wickliffe, editor of the *States*. These three speakers are all lawyers. By this time the crowd had become thoroughly excited.

"Let's hang them!" "Hang them!" and similar expressions were heard on all sides.

The speeches had not lasted more than fifteen minutes. The crowd by this time numbered about 5000.

The signal to march was then given, and away the crowd went down Royal street.

The Slaughter at the Prison.

The mob seemed determined on quiet work. At the word of command they started toward the parish prison at a dog trot. It was then seen that there were three carts in the mob in which were a number of ladders to storm the prison if necessary. There were also ropes with which to lynch the prisoners. Some 200 men armed with rifles made their appearance as men who proposed to take the prison at any cost.

W. S. Parkerson was the Commander, J. D. Houston, ex-Criminal Sheriff and the manager of the Democratic party of the State for years, was First Lieutenant, and J. C. Wickliffe, formerly District Attorney and editor of the *States*, Second Lieutenant. Around these armed men the mob surged, some three or four thousand strong. Here and there in the crowd was a man armed with a rifle or a shotgun, but the majority had only revolvers.

When they reached the prison it was soon seen that the men were organized as a military body. The 200 with guns drew up in front of the main gate on Orleans street, other squads went to Treme, Marais and St. Anne streets, completely surrounding the prison.

The leaders of the mob made a formal demand on Captain Lem Davis, keeper of the prison, for admission. He refused, and said that he could not surrender the keys without the consent of the Sheriff. He called upon the mob to disperse. His refusal was greeted with jeers and greans.

Messengers were immediately dispatched for axes and crowbars and picks. These were soon procured from a neighboring blacksmith shop, and the mob set to work to break in the big iron gate in front of the prison. It is a massive concern, and the instruments made no impression on it. In the mean time another squad attacked the side gate on Marais street. This might easily have been defended by the Sheriff, but no attempt had been made for its defence. The door was battered with some of the beams on the street and finally broken by a colored man with an ax. The leaders of the mob stood at the door and only fifty men, the men who had first volunteered their services, were allowed to enter, the rest being kept out with difficulty. The mob first broke into the visiting room, where they were halted for a few seconds by the iron fence and railing.

A demand was made for the key of the gate, and a deputy sheriff presented it to one of the men with the remark that the mob was irresistible and it was folly to oppose it any longer. The inside gate was thrown open, and the several deputies who were in the lobby gave way to the crowd. The door leading into the white prisoners' yard was open and the mob crowded through.

A cell at the door was open, and it was crowded with prisoners, who were trembling in every limb. A deputy stood in the door and informed the crowd that none of those in that cell were the prisoners wanted. Then then the mob filed out into the yard, glancing up at one of the cells. On the second floor a blanched and ghastly face was seen at the bars of the door.

"That's Scaffedi," shouted one excited individual, and immediately several shots were fired at his cell. The prisoner, whoever he was, quickly disappeared. Several more shots were fired at the door.

"They are in the female department," shouted a shrill voice. "Where is the key?"

"Bring us the key," yelled another, and a rush was made for the door separating the two divisions. The door was found securely locked.

"Batter it down," said one.

"Hold," said a young man with a Winchester rifle. "I've got the key," and he held a long key over his head. This announcement was greeted with cheers. The door was opened and the crowd made a break to get in.

"Hold on, gentlemen," said Mr. Parkerson. "We do not want to shed any innocent blood. Who knows the assassins?"

"I do," "and I," shouted a dozen men. "Let me in. I know them," said one determined man, and he was admitted. Seven men entered, and the corridor was found deserted with the exception of one person. This was an old colored woman.

"Dey are up stairs, boss," she said, in answer to a question. The seven men ran up stairs. Before they got half way up a door was slammed and footsteps were heard running along the gallery.

"There they are!" yelled one enthusiast. "Hurrah, tiger!" said another, and the cry was taken up by those in the lobby. The door leading to the gallery was thrown open and the backs of the assassins were seen disappearing down the winding stairway leading into the yard of the colored female department. Not a word was spoken then, but a half dozen men quickly ran the length of the gallery and quietly descended the stairs.

These six men did all the shooting. They found the prisoners crouching in the woman's department. Sunseri and one of the other Italians saved their lives in a dog house, where they escaped attention. Sunseri weighs over 200 pounds, but managed to make himself small for this occasion. Gasparde Marchesi, the boy prisoner, was saved by some of the mob, who took mercy on his tender years. He was concealed between two mattresses. The other Italians were scattered around the yard. When they saw the mob they set up a yell for mercy.

Suddenly a voice said: "Give it to them!" and instantly three guns and a pistol belched forth a rain of leaden bullets.

Gerachi, who was lame and was the last of the fleeing men, received one load in the back of the head, and, turning a complete somersault, fell on his face and never moved again. Then Monasteri and Jim Caruso fell. Their backs and heads were literally riddled with bullets. Romero, with a cry of anguish, crouched down on his knees, with his head almost on the ground.

He was killed in that attitude. He was the only one who had his hat on, and, notwithstanding that it was riddled with bullets, it never left his head. His black frock coat was torn to shreds by the bullets.

The crowd on the outside heard the firing and cheered without knowing what had been done. Finally some one came to the door and announced that most of the men had been killed, but that Macheca, Marchesi the elder and Bagnetto would be brought from the prison and hanged.

It had been intended to take Macheca, who was regarded as the leader of the Italians, outside and hang him, but in the meantime another section of the mob had broken into the cell where Macheca was confined. He heard the men coming, rushed from his cell, which was open and toward the chapel, but was finally cornered in a gallery of the condemned prison.

Here a young man hit him over the head with a rifle, which made him insensible. It was reported that he was dead, and the crowd was about to leave him when some one suggested as an extra precaution that he be disposed of. A bullet was fired through his brain. It being impossible to hang Macheca, it was decided to lynch Polizzi and Bagnetto.

The mob on the outside had grown impatient and demanded victims. The streets for squares around were filled with people, among whom were a large number of women and children. The angry crowd wanted vengeance on all the nineteen Italians, and showed some opposition when it was announced that only four had been killed, according to the first information given to the mob. A loud demand was then made that the promise to lynch some of the prisoners should be kept. At 11 o'clock, a few minutes after the shooting, the side door on Marais street was pushed open and several of the armed men appeared pushing before them Polizzi, the half-crazed Sicilian who offered to turn State's evidence, but who went crazy while attempting to do so. He was aghast with terror and was evidently mad. He was without coat or hat, wore a red flannel shirt and his black hair was dishevelled. The crowd called to the armed men to lynch him, and he was dragged down to the corner of Marais and St. Anne streets.

The crowd was so dense that it was difficult to force a passage through it. From the balconies near men and women watched the scene with opera glasses. At the corner was a lamp post; some one threw a rope across the heads of the men who were pushing the prisoner, and when the corner was reached a man scaled the post, and threw the rope around it.

There was already a noose at the other end, and this was hastily and imperfectly adjusted about the neck of the Italian. Then willing hands at the other end tugged at the line and the man was hoisted into the air, his white face being turned toward the bright sky. The rope did not hold at first, and Polizzi slipped down to the pavement. It was only for an instant, however.

In a couple of seconds stronger hands drew the rope taut, and soon the body of the unfortunate man was dangling from the post. As soon as the man was high enough to make the range of shots over the heads of the people a dozen loud reports rang out and the blood gushed from Polizzi's face.

Many shots had riddled his body. Then the rope with which he had been hanged was wrapped securely about the post, and Polizzi's body was left hanging.

The body was still quivering when the cry went up that they were lynching another man on the other side of the prison in front of Orleans street, whereupon the entire mob surged in that direction. It was found that the man who was being brought out was Antonio Bagnetto, one of those acquitted.

He was suffering from a wound, and was probably dead when he was lynched, or nearly so. Two men carried him to the park in the centre of Orleans street, on which are several rows of trees. Some one ascended a tree and threw another rope around a convenient limb. When Bagnetto was swung up it was seen that he was shot through the head and already dead.

The mob wanted the others, but they were told that enough had been done.

The whole affair occupied barely forty-five minutes. It was 10:30 when the mob reached the parish prison; it was 11:15 when Bagnetto, the last victim, was strung up.

Of the eleven men killed four had been acquitted by the jury, three had had a mistrial, and four had not been tried. The mob lingered around the scene for some time, and the tree to which Bagnette was hanged was nearly cut down to carry away as momentos.

Polizzi and Bagnette swung to the lamp-post and tree until noon, when the Coroner put in an appearance and held an inquest on the bodies of all the victims.

The Italians Aroused.

The Italian Cabinet sent instructions by cable to the Italian Minister at Washington, Baron de Fava, to protest vehemently against the murder of Italians in the prison at New Orleans. Baron Fava cabled in reply that he had presented the protest to the Government of the United States, and received in reply the promise that full satisfaction would be given.

Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, has received a formal protest from Secretary Blaine deploring the killing of the eleven Italians, and urging him to bring the offenders to justice.

The news from New Orleans aroused a storm of indignation among the Italian colonies in Chicago, New York, Cincinnati and Boston.

The eighty thousand Italians who comprise the colony in New York were frenzied by rage over the death of their countrymen in New Orleans by lynch law, and called loudly for revenge.

What Led to Lynch Law.

David C. Hennessy, Chief of the New Orleans police, was shot dead near his house by Italians on the night of last October 15. The assassination was instigated by members of Italian secret societies, against which Hennessy had collected evidence of the blackest crimes. The motive was the suppression of the information in his possession.

The history of the immediate series of events which culminated in the murder dates back to last June, when a party of Italians shot down in the street six members of an Italian organization unfriendly to them. Forty murders of a similar nature had been committed by Italians in the city during the preceding few years, and the authorities, with the undivided support of all English-speaking citizens, determined to make all possible efforts to stop this incessant slaughter by the Mafia. Hennessey took active charge of the resulting investigation. He did this with full knowledge that his life would be in constant danger from the moment the Mafia societies learned his intention.

He had hardly begun his work when he was notified by dozens of anonymous letters that every step in his investigation was a nail in his coffin. At the instance of his friends he protected himself with a small body guard of detectives, who accompanied him all day and took him to his house at night. Despite this precaution, he, as well as all his friends, realized that he was constantly in imminent danger of assassination. The June murderers were brought into court. Six men were tried and convicted. Before the case was finished, however, the principal witness against the prisoners was killed by the Mafia. Then a new trial was obtained. With renewed energy Hennessy set about collecting more evidence against the Stopaliagieri and other Italian associations of assassins in the city. By taking advantage of a feud among the members, he secured an immense amount of sensational information which, he promised, would have weight enough to crush all the Mafia societies in New Orleans.

His success was his death warrant. Members of societies against which he had evidence decided he must die.

On the evening of October 15 a gang of hired Italian murderers concealed themselves in a vacant house at the corner of an alleyway near his home. Hennessy, unwarned and unsuspicious, left his office at the usual time, accompanied by Police Captain O'Connor. About two blocks from his house Hennessy bade his companion good-night, and proceeded homeward. Although in the most populous part of the city, Hennessy was alone in the street for the night was black and wet. He turned the corner near his house and came into the glare of an electric light. A volley flashed from the house in the alleyway. Hennessy sank wounded, but raised himself, drew his revolver, and began firing back. He was answered with scattering shots from the Italians. As Hennessy went down with a score of wounds, O'Connor, who had heard the firing, came running up the street. The assassins fled from the house and scattered. Three of them in their terror threw away their firearms. As they fled they were joined by four other armed men, who had waited apparently to kill Hennessy in case he escaped the first gang.

Hennessy was found riddled with slugs and buckshot. He lay gasping in his blood at the foot of a doorstep, his revolver clutched in his right hand. At his home a medical examination showed that his lungs and stomach had been perforated, and that two shots had been lodged in his legs. A bullet was also found close to the heart. Nine other bullets had passed through his clothing. He was rational to the last but was too weak to say more than that he had been killed by "Dagos." Additional conclusive evidence of this fact was found in the weapons thrown away by the fleeing assassins. All of them were sawed muskets, as are used only by Italians. The barrels were cut off short, and the butts were on hinges, so that the guns could be folded and carried in the pocket.

FOUR PERISH.

Thrilling Scenes at a New York Tenement House Fire.

Terrible scenes were enacted on a recent morning in the Hebrew district of New York City. In a fire that consumed the five-story tenement on the southwest corner of Allen and Hester streets, three of a family of six, father and two daughters, perished miserably.

Of the fifty-one persons in the house, seven lie dead or maimed. This is the list of the dead:

Barnett Jartar, fifty-six years old, Polish Jew, tailor by trade, burned to death. Sarah, his oldest daughter, nineteen years old, burned to death. Betsy, the youngest daughter, aged thirteen years, burned to death. Faiffy Elschisky, aged thirty-four suffocated.

The tenants, Hebrew tailors, with their families, roused suddenly to confront death in its most terrible form, swarmed down the fire escapes on both sides of the building, shrieking and wailing as they called their lost ones.

Ladders were thrown up hastily to help them down, but some, in the confusion and smoke, missed both wood and iron ladders.

The iron rungs of the fire escapes were turning white with heat when Max Goldstein reached for them from the third floor and recoiled in despair.

He stood in a window holding his three little children in his arms.

From the street the police yelled to him to throw them down. He threw first one, Moses, aged five years, and Policeman Reyer caught the boy. Rose, the baby, 1½ years old, was caught next in the arms of Policeman Weiss.

Abraham, three years old, followed so quickly that though the policeman broke his fall, they were unable to catch him. He fell heavily on the pavement, and was picked up senseless, injured internally. The father himself jumped after and escaped unhurt.

The building was gutted, and the tenants lost their all. In the fifth story, next to the roof, the flames found Barnett Jartar and his two daughters dead.

They found him kneeling at the window overlooking Allen street, with both hands on the sill, as though he had fallen, overwhelmed by the flames, on the very threshold of escape.

His venerable beard was burned off. Under him, where the had crept up close, in the hour of death, was the body of his youngest daughter and pet child, little Bessie.

Over by the bed at the other side of the room they found the body of Sarah wrapped in a blanket All had been burned and smothered to death.

Harry, the oldest son, was already on the steps, hastily arrayed in such clothing as came to hand, when he thought of his mother and ran back in the house.

He seized her and bore her down all the way to the bottom, the little brother Abraham clinging to his coat tails and the mother's skirt. Flames leaped from the windows as he passed story after story, scorching his hair and hands, and catching in his mother's clothing and in the boy's, but he bore her on until he stood upon the sidewalk with his burden saved, but almost at the cost of his life.

The arm that held his mother was terribly burned, and his mother scorched almost from head to foot. She was carried away in the ambulance with all speed, but the surgeons had no hope of saving her.

Upon the fourth floor lived the family of Mariano Riviello, Italians. All others in the house were Hebrews. The firemen had gained the windows on the ladders and helped the man and his little daughter Bessie out, when the girl suddenly stopped and stepped back into the smoke. In there was death. The firemen on the ladder knew it, and, stepping over the sill, climbed after.

"Come back," he shouted. "Come back, this way!" and groped his way across the room in the direction the child had gone. Half way across he came upon her, gasping, nearly smothered, dragging a doll's trunk over the floor.

"I could not leave it," she said to the fireman, thrusting it at him as he seized her. "My mother——"

The fireman flung the box through the window as he took the girl down. It fell crashing on the sidewalk, and busting open revealed no doll or finery, but the deed for her dead mother's grave. Little Bessie had not forgotten it, despite her thirteen years.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES.

Fire in New York City Consumes Four Huge Buildings.

The Loss Estimated at Several Million Dollars.

Two millions of dollars went up in fire and smoke or sunk into water-soaked and picturesque wreck a few nights ago in New York City in a fire that swept from street to street on the Bleecker street end of the block bounded by Bleecker, Houston, Mercer, and Greene streets.

The fire started in the sub-cellar of the Cohnfeld Building, at Bleecker and Greene streets, and raged below the level of the sidewalk for nearly an hour before 6 P. M., and was permitted to get beyond the control of the firemen. Later the nine-story structure went down like a house of cardboard in the flames. Three adjoining buildings caught fire and were destroyed, and the loss of property exceeded $1,500,000.

The building in which the fire originally started was owned by Mendel Brothers, real estate men of Chicago, and occupied by Alfred Benjamin & Co., probably the largest manufacturers of fine ready made men's clothing in this country. It is a stock company, comprised of Isaiah Josefa, A. Hochstader, Eugene Benjamin, David Hochstader, and, as special partners, Jesse and Samuel Rosenthal.

The first alarm was turned in at 5:20 P. M., a second at 5:25 and then three others followed in rapid succession. Engines came clanging from all directions to the scene, and when Chief Bonner arrived and saw the seriousness of the fire he sent out innumerable special calls for additional engines, until finally the greater portion of those in the lower part of the city were at the spot.

At first it seemed as if the firemen would have an easy victory over the flames. There was no appearance of fire, but a thick, black smoke poured out of the basement and rose in volumes about as high as the mansard roof, then blew down in the streets again, making it an heroic task for the firemen to work at all.

Suddenly, with hardly a moment's notice, the flames forced their way up through the building and burst through the roof in a blaze that could be seen for miles. Then every floor was attacked by the element, until from sub-basement to roof the magnificent building was a fiery furnace. The firemen in the streets below were like pygmies battling with a giant. It looked like the beginning of a conflagration that would only end when it had no more to feed upon.

A six story building adjoining the giant on the east, and occupied by M. H. Rosenstein, ostrich feathers, was the next to succumb to the flames, which then moved on to the double brick building owned and occupied in part by Hammerslough, Sake & Co., clothiers, on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh floors, and by E. V. Connet & Co., hatters, on the lower floors. The fire meantime had extended on the Greene street side to the six story brick building, occupied partly by Rosenstein and partly by Sylvester Levacher & Co., manufacturers of hats, caps and furs. This building extended through to Mercer street. The fire speedily forced its way out on that side of the structure, and it looked as if the whole block was doomed.

At almost 7 o'clock the roof of the building in which the fire started fell in with a crash, carrying floor after floor with it in its descent. A few minutes later the front wall toppled and fell into Bleecker street, and the firemen had to scurry in a lively manner to save their lives. As it was one of them—E. J. Worth, of Engine No. 30—was struck by a falling brick on the leg, but was not seriously injured. Finally, but one, the eastern wall of the building, was left standing. Then the roof of Hammerslough's building fell in, but the other walls remained intact.

Although the ruins blazed fiercely until nearly midnight, the fire was practically under control at 9 o'clock. The water tower and three or four more nozzles poured a deluge into that portion of the flames which was nearest the abutting property for an hour or two more. No attention was paid to the ruins of the great building where the fire started. The flames there were allowed to burn themselves out. What they fed upon was a mystery, for everything ordinarily inflammable was devoured before the walls fell. Even bricks in the fallen wall seemed to have been cleared of mortar.

Not for years has there been a fire in New York by which the destruction was so complete. The great corner building was as completely destroyed as though not a finger had been lifted to oppose the progress of the flames. Nothing but the bare bricks and some portion of the iron covering of the walls remained.

Nearly the entire loss is covered by insurance in many companies. One conservative estimate places the entire amount of damage at not less than $3,000,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM thirsts for travel.

SENATOR HOAR is growing a full beard.

SIR AUGUST PAGET receives $40,000 a year as British Minister to Austria.

AT the close of the war General Sherman was able to call 5000 officers by name.

THE late Senator Hearst's son expects to start a daily newspaper in New York City.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, made his first speech when he was seventeen years old.

THE Prince of Wales has been re-elected Worshipful Grand Master of the English Free Masons.

HENRY M. STANLEY has been granted a judgment of $50,000 against Tippu Tib, the notorious African slave dealer.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S estate, valued at $16,000, was bequeathed to three clergymen connected with the Edgebarton oratory.

THE wife of Chief Justice Fuller does all of her marketing herself. Her carriage is well known at the old Central Market-in Washington.

LAFCADIO HEARN, the Louisiana author, has succumbed to the fascination of life in Japan, and is about to transport his lares and penates there.

KYLE, the new South Dakota Senator, is more than six feet tall. He is only thirty-seven years old, and will be the youngest man in the Senate.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is very fond of horticulture, and finds agreeable summer recreation in working among the fruit trees at his home in Burlington, Vt.

GENERAL DEODORA DA FONSECA, who has just been elected President of the Brazilian Republic, is fifty-seven years old. All his life since his boyhood has been passed in the army.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER is a youthful-looking official. His form is lithe and agile, his hair dark and his eye bright. He has easy and engaging manners and is affable and approachable.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, the Southern humorist, has the largest yam orchard in the South, and he is particularly proud of the fact that he bought it with money accruing from the sale of his books.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MARTIN, of Texas, says that during his four years in Washington he never allowed his expenses to exceed $50 a month. He takes home quite a respectable fortune saved from his salary.

MRS. HEARST, the California Senator's widow, is yet in the prime of life. She is a handsome woman, and has become celebrated as one of the most elaborate entertainers in the National cap

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

NO REAL EXCUSE FOR IDLENESS.

There is no excuse for idleness in these days of industrial progress and development. The demands for the products of labor must in the nature of things keep pace with the increase in population. There is always something to be done, and always a demand for labor.

The man who is idle, as a rule, is so through his own volition, not because there is a lack of employment In a majority of cases it is not a question as to whether there is anything to be done, but whether the laborer is willing to do it. The man who is really wanting work can always find it. It may not be just the kind of work he would choose to do but it will get him a living while he is looking for something more congenial to his tastes,

The person who is too proud to work on a farm because he has been employed at something which in his pride he considers more elevated and honorable, is not one upon whom our sympathies shou'd be wasted, or to whom philanthropic aid should be extended.

DEMOCRATIC WORRIES.

It was shrewdly remarked by a Washington correspondent that the profound anxiety of Democrats about the silver bill since the publication of Cleveland's letter was significant, After an astounding victory, so overwhelming that Democrats as well as Republicans were completely taken by surprise, the Democrats who do any thinking were suddenly struck dumb in the midst of extravagant boasts that their success in 1892 was absolutely certain. Their vaunts are hushed, their brows are corrugated with painful anxiety, and by day and by night they are pondering over the question whether this candidate or that has the better chance of election. What a waste of time and tissue, all this perplexity and debate, if that victory in 1890 meant anything.

DIVERSIFY.

The expenses of the farm and family go on through all the year. It is almost impossible to make profit unless there is equal continuity in selling. There may be and should be special crops that furnish the bulk of the money received from the farm; but if this is drawn upon by a continual drain not relieved by any new supply, it will be drawn down, as a rule, to nothing.

For years Southern farmers have depended, some of them wholly and many of them largely, on their sales of cotton, and though this has been a profitable crop generally, it has been impossible for them to keep out of debt. It is only by adopting the plan of growing a diversity of crops that they succeed.

The Boston *Journal* brings to public notice the announcement in a circular of a Boston tailoring house, whose goods are almost entirely imported, that "our prices on foreign goods will be the same as under the old tariff." These Boston merchants, like many more over the country of whom we never hear, evidently disagree with the Democratic free trade howl that "the tariff is a tax."

The wind will blow through Senator Peffer's long whiskers from the ventilators on the Republican side of the Senate chamber. He is to be commended for showing no desire to pasture with the Democratic goats, whose ways are ways of wickedness, and whose secrets are full of guile,

A surplus in the Treasury is what this country does not want. Let the money circulate. This is what the Republicans have been adoing. It gets into the pockets of the people. There is where it should go.

With bitter factional fights in those leading Farmers' Alliance strongholds—Texas, Georgia, Kansas and Illinois, the bubble seems likely to burst before the inflating process is half complete.

The Republican party reached low-water mark, so to speak, in the fall of 1890. But the tide has already begun to rise and it will be at flood height again in 1892.

Louisiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Maryland and Deleware! All Democratic States with defaulting Democratic State Treasurers!

The Democracy is deserting Grover Cleveland. He has committed an "unpardonable sin;" he has had a conviction and the courage to let it be known.

What has become of those blatant demagogues who declared in the last campaign that tin dinner pails would soon cost 75 cents a piece.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Reports coming to come of new factories being located in different parts of the United States. What the Republicans predicted is thus being verified—that the passage of the McKinley law would transfer millions of capital from Europe to this country. None but free traders read with regret such items as these, published in the *American Economist:*

Hind & Harriman, another plush manufacturing firm from England, is about to locate at Clark's Mills, Oneida county, New York.

Clevet & Co., pearl button manufacturers of France, have transferred machinery worth $75,000 to this country. It was the only way in which they could hope to hold their American trade.

News comes from Austria that an experienced manufacturer of Vienna has started for the United States, taking with him a party of skilled laborers, for the purpose of starting a mother-o'-pearl factory in the United States. The damage done by the McKinley bill to the mother-o' pearl trade of Austria made the step necessary,

In the eyes of some people it may be a cruel thing to thus interfere with the industries of foreign countries, but nations have not yet outgrown national selfishness. If these men must manufacture plush, pearl bottons and mother-o'-pearls for Americans, it is better that they live in this country, pay taxes in this country and eat the foodstuffs that are raised by American farmers.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT

Contributes to the 20-page Easter Number of the *New York Ledger*, issued March 21, a touching sketch entitled "Eight Little Princes," right in the line of her "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Amelia E. Barr starts "A Sister to Esau," a Scotch serial, George Bancroft writes "A Day with Lord Byron." Amy Randolph, Doctor Felix Oswald, Jean Kate Ludlum, Wilson de Meza and Helen M. North are other contributors.

The acceptance by Great Britain of Mr. Blaine's proposition to submit the Behring's Sea matter to arbitration is a terrible blow to the democratic editorial fraternity; they find themselves deprived of the pleasure of printing double-leaded editorials calling attention to the blood thirsty desire of Mr. Blaine to get us into war with Great Britain. Our congratulations are extended to Mr. Blaine and the republican administration, and condolences to the democratic editors.

The lynching of the twelve members of the "Mafia" society by the citizens of New Orleans was a great crime, but the provocation also was great, how great it is difficult for outsiders, who do not take their lives in their hands every time they venture out of their houses after dark, as prominent citizens of that city have done for months past, can realize.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1891.

The President in common with every other good citizen deeply regrets the occurences at New Orleans which made it necessary for citizens of that town to take the law in their own hands by killing the murderers belonging to the notorious "Mafai," but there is absolutely no foundation for the sensational newspaper dispatches that have been sent out from here concerning the international complications arising from the protest made by the Italian minister. Neither the President nor Mr Blaine consider it a matter for national interference and the telegram sent by Mr, Blaine to the Governor of Louisiana was simply a courtesy extended to the Italian minister as therepresentatiye of a friendly foreign power, and evidently Baron De Fava the Italian minister, regards it in precisely the same light, judging from the cool reception he gave the swaggering Italian delegation from Chicago, which came here full of silly vaporings about demanding satisfaction at the mouth of Italian cannon. He told them that their visit here was entirely unnecessary and that his government was entirely satisfied to leave the matter in the hands of the American authorities.

It is thought by Government officials that if it can be fully established that any of the men killed were subjects of Italy, which is at the present time in dispute, that the President may recommend a small Congressional appropriation for their families more as a gratuity than as indemnity.

The Treasury department has given the Wall street gold speculators a bad black eye by refusing, under the recently enacted law, to exchange gold bars for gold coin, unless the applicants for the exchange will pay the cost of converting the coin into bars. Acting Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton says of this action: "An act passed at the recent session of Congress leaves it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury whether or not to receive gold coin at the Mint or Assay office and deliver therefor gold bars of equal value. The act fixes a charge for such exchanges when made equal to the government cost of converting the coin into bars, which is at present four cents per $100. The action under the new law in declining to furnish $1,000,000 in gold bars for shipment abroad was based on the belief that it is not good business policy for the United States Government to go out of its way to facilitate the exit of gold from this country. The new practice, whether it shall prove permanent or otherwise, conforms in effect to the policy of European nations and will undoubtedly furnish a wholesome check to the often needless and speculative exportaion of American gold."

Representative Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, is trying to utilize the large amount of free advertising he has received by making engagements to deliver free trade speeches in the East at $50 per speech and expenses. He has so far succeeded in getting one engagement, in New York city, and he is now preparing his speech. He has "shicked up" considerable since his arrival here several weeks ago and it will not be surprising if in the end he becomes a victim of the allurements of Washington,

The President has made public his opinion of the results accomplished by the Fifty-first Congress in words that have a manly ring about them. He endorses every important act of that body and thinks it is about time to relegate the apologists of the republican party to the rear and to push the aggressive policy of the party to the front. That's just the right sort of talk. All of the victories of the party have been won by aggressiveness, and by that alone can the party win next year.

Democratic Methods in Massachusetts.

From Speech of Congressman Candler,

Does the gentleman know the methods that were used by the democratic party in Massachusetts to compass that success? If he does not I will tell him some of them, Men were employed to peddle fish, or to appear to peddle them; they took out a load every morning; they did not sell any of them, for the reason that they charged an advance of 3 or 4 cents per pound, and when asked to explain the tremendous advance the answer was that it was owing to the McKinley bill;they fed the fish to the hogs that night and in the morning started with another load.

In another section men were employed to peddle tinware, and the same method pursued. The most outrageous and shameful falsehoods were resorted to by democratic speakers and newspapers in misrepresenting the McKinley bill (which was only three weeks old.) To illustrate: The democratic candidate for lieutenant governor said night after night that the poor man's house would cost him more now because of the McKinley bill doubling the duty on lumber. He was promptly told by the republican press and speakers that the McKinley bill reduced the duty on lumber one-half. He went on repeating the l'e night after night all the same.

OF INTEREST TO WRITERS.

A Labor Saving Invention Indispensable to all Who Write.

Of the many valuable improvements which have been made in self-feeding pens a great part are due to the skill and persistence of Mr. L. E. Dunlap, of Boston, who, as a pioneer in this business, has spent the last decade in perfecting the fountain pen that bears his name. The latest perfected invention is the Dunlap Double-feed Pen, and in this very double-feed lies the secret of its success.

It carries a sixteen karat diamond-pointed gold pen, and is a perfect pocket-companion that will not only prove indispensable, but a joy and blessing as long as life lasts. It is guaranteed to write instantly, alway and under all circumstances. To introduce it among the readers of this paper, the manufacturers offer for a short time only, to send it by return mail at one-half the regular price.

By posting a letter, enclosing a two-cent stamp, to the Dunlap Pen Company, 280 Washington street, Boston, Mass, you will receive a beautiful engraved ticket worth $2, and also an illustrated price-list and circular, telling you how to make $5 per day.

The Oldest Postmaster Dead.

Louis Purdy, postmaster of Shrub Oak, New York, died on the 18th inst from paralysis at the age of 88 years. He was said to be the oldest postmaster in office in the United States, having served nearly 50 years continuously. He was appointed on December 20, 1841, a few months after the death in office of President William Henry Harrison. Mr. Purdy succeeded William Roake in the above year. When he was appointed Shrub Oak only received one mail a week, but now receives two mails a day. Postmaster Purdy has been reappointed by each President from the time of Harrison, and when Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated one of his first acts was to have Postmaster-General Wanamaker renew the appointment of Louis Purdy as postmatter, During the fifty years of service Mr. Purdy never missed a day in receiving and delivering the mail.

Raleigh Visitor: We have been shown by a friend an official receipt for taxes collected on spirits by the internal revenue collector in the year 1814. It was from the Ninth North Carolina district, and the receipt was given in Rockingham county. This tax was levied by the United States government to aid in the prosecution of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. It is a curiosity.

At Wilmington on the 18th a store was raided and about $100 worth of goods stolen. Last night the thief was in custody; this morning he was before the mayor and sent to the Criminal Court, where he was tried this forenoon and sentenced to five years in the State penitentiary. His name is Wm. Larkins.

The election on the issuing of $10,000 in bonds for the building of a railroad from Washington to connect with the Wilmington and Weldon road, was carried last week with only four dissenting votes,

For constipation, biliousness and kidney affections remember Simmens Liver Regulator.

Reciprocity.

Blaine with the people of Brazil
Decided to begin it;
Now Spain exhibits her good will,
And also would be in it.
The Democrats, whose minds of late
Were filled with thoughts distressful,
About the plan their fears may 'bate,
It's proving quite successful.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Another Free Trade Prop Gone.

Well, well, well! What will the "Tariff-is-a-tax" editor do now? He has made the increased duty on tin plate his greatest card, and now it is blown away in one breath! We have been told that the poor man would have to pay that quarter of a cent extra duty on his dinner pail, and we have almost been led to believe that a new coin would have to be made that this "tax" might be paid, at least till we made our own tin plate in sufficient quantities to reduce the prize. But now we are told by Congressman Niedringhaus that *the foreign tin plate workers have agreed to sell the American market all the tin plate we want without any added cost on account of the increased duty.* So the poor workingman won't have to scrape together that quarter of a cent after all. But what will the free trade tariff editor do? This tin-plate "tax" was his greatest and almost only standby. And now that prop is gone! Well, he must send to the Cobden Club and get some new ones from headquarters. But he must hurry up, for they are getting very weak over there and won't hold out much longer. So make hay while the sun shines, free traders! It will soon enough be all moonshine with you.

Always reliable and efficacious. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never disappoints mothers and nurses, but cures at once the troublesome diseases of babyhood. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Some say that 85 per cent of the people suffer with nasal catarrh or its results. Well, Old Saul's Catarrh Cure is a sure remedy and costs 25 cents only; and the people should use it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The American Museum of Natural history in the Central Park, New York city, occupies a noble pile of buildings, the recent additions to which are just approaching completion. It is an institution in which every American ought to take pride. The most complete description of its treasures, and the educational work it is doing, is given, with abundant pictorial illustrations, by Mary Titcomb, in the April number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. Another seasonable article is Carrie Stevens Walter's account of a visit to Senator Stanford's famous Palo Alto stock farm "Some Western Texas Types" are sympathetically drawn by Belle Hunt Shortridge, the poetess of the Lone Star State. J. E. Roessle discribes historic Lafayette Park Park, in Washington, D. C, and Colonel Nicolas Pike contributes a thrilling paper upon the dreaded Octopus, or Devil-fish. Other elaborately illustrated articles are "In the Mountain Paths of Savoy"; "Olives"; "Dickens's Bleak House"; "Some Memorials of Edgar Allen Poe"; "Sherman and Porter," etc. There are short stories by Cecil Charles, David Ker, Wm. Wallace Cook, Bulkeley Booth, and others; and poems by Douglas Sladen, Adelia Beard, and William F. Burbank.

A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung or chest trouble try it, We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Washington, March 22—Commissioner Mason of the Internal Revenue Department received a telegram this morning from Agent McCoy at Greensboro N, C., saying that R. J. Barnwell was killed and Deputy Marshal T. L. Brim was mortally wounded by moonshiners in Stokes county. He says that the department will take active and vigorous steps to bring the offenders to justice Mr. Barnwell was an officer of the revenue service. He was a brother-in-law of Representative Ewart of North Carolina.

Raleigh Chronicle: A letter was received by Collector White yesterday from Deputy Hall stating that on the 10th inst, about twelve miles above Rockingham, Richmond county, he captured one whiskey still with 45 gallons, 15 beer stands and 100 gallons mash, Also captured two blockaders, one colored, who were bound over to Court.

What will Simmons Regulator do? Make you well by restoring action to the liver.

Raleigh News & Observer: There is on exhibition in the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, a fossil tooth of an elephant, that in some remote period stalked over Eastern North Carolina. The tooth was found in New Hanover county.

Biliousness, bile, boils and the blues can be cured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, will full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which persons can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Kindly and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. IT'S NEW and NOVEL. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bowel Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time and instead of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County. In the Superior Court.

Timothy Ely and Harvey Terry, plaintiffs vs. John F. Davis, Wm. J. Griffin as administrator of D. G. Bush, dec'd, Burtis Barber as Executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, defendants.

The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced against the above named defendants in the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, N. C.; that a summons has been issued against the defendants and returned not found as to Burtis Barber, executor of Thornton Conrow, dec'd, and the said Burtis Barber as the Executor will take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in Elizabeth City on the third Monday in Sept. 1891, at the Court House of said county, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief and judgement demanded in the complaint. This 16th day of March, 1891.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Harvey Terry Attv for plaintiffs.

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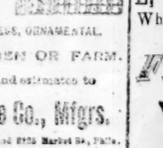

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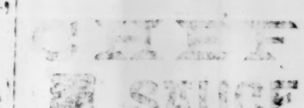
A Valuable Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia is indigestion. What constitutes indigestion? A lack of complete preparation of the food for absorption. Obviously this may be the result of derangement of any of the above mentioned processes. The stomach may not supply the requisite amount of gastric juice, the pancreas may be at fault or the liver inactive, or (and perhaps most frequently) the fault may be primarily in the nervous system, which has been aptly compared to an intricate telegraph system, and the demands made through it on the secreting organs not being properly transmitted, the secretion of all of them is below the required quantity. As for medicines, for a lack of gastric juice we have a remedy in Pepsin, prepared from the digestive organs of animals, which has exactly the same action on meat fibre and albumen. As yet nothing has been discovered to duplicate the action of the pancreatic juice and bile, but one agent, Bismuth certainly does in some way [illegible] influence on intestinal [illegible]. In addition there are [illegible] the exhibition of [illegible] Nux Vomica [illegible] extract. The action of the Pepsin and Bismuth have been carefully blended, and it is only necessary to say that the Nux Vomica is undoubtedly the best tonic we possess for nervous dyspepsia. These tablets are flavored with peppermint, which, in addition to its agreeable flavor, is a corrective of flatulence. They are offered at a moderate price 25 cts. per bottle, postage [illegible] can be obtained for the manufacturers, A. J. [illegible] Co. Troy and Passaic, New York City.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Shuttle Wheel Shaped. Shuttle moves continuously in one direction.

FRICTION NEARLY ABOLISHED. Runs one-half as fast with same motion of foot. Runs One-Half Easier. Makes less than one-half the noise.

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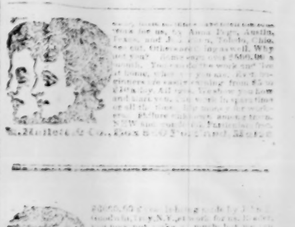

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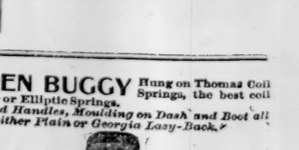

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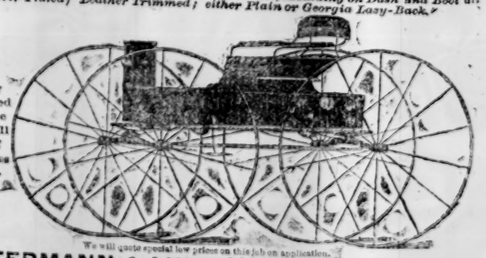

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DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
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CURES COUGHS & COLDS 25 CTS.

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Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

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—MISCELLANEOUS.—

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FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel It has been refited and made first class It's centrally located, within a block o the telegraph and post offices, and conve nient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to mak the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for hi patrons The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.
Electric Bells have been introduced.

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EDENTON' N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the travel ng public,
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTaCHED
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Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
Terms Reasonable.
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Hertford, - - - - - N, C
Joseph S. Long, Propr
New Furniture, New Servants and everything First Class.
Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping a Hotel.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesdy, March 25, 1891.

We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all-new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

☞ Another week of rain.

☞ "Can neither plow nor plant" is the farmers wail.

☞ The price of corn is gradually advancing. It is now 64 cents a bushel.

☞ The wheat, oats, cabbage and peas appear to be standing the weather fairly well.

☞ The catches at the Fisheries are very much better and the shipment of shad have largely increased.

☞ On last Wednesday night the mills of the Acme Fibre Company at Buffalo City, Dare county, were destroyed by fire.

☞ The unprecedented wet weather of February and March have kept the country roads in a worse condition than ever known.

☞ Persons writing the editor on matters personal to themselves, to insure a reply, should enclose stamps to prepay return postage.

☞ Chowan Superior Court at Edenton next week. The editor of the CAROLINIAN hopes to meet his friends of that section there on Monday.

☞ The attention of our Fishermen is called to the advertisement of H. M. Rogers & Co, No. 11 Fulton Wholesale Fish Market, New York. It is a first class house.

☞ The three colored men convicted and sentenced to the Penetentiary at Camden Court, viz, George and William Wilson and Wesley Thomas, were taken to Raleigh last week by the Sheriff.

☞ The old Sea Captain's rule of "rainy months when they begin on Sunday," has held good for February and March, Only one more month this year, November, will come in on Sunday.

☞ Under the provisions of the new oyster law the revenue will not begin to pay the expenses of its enforcement, When the tax-payers of the State are called on to pay the deficiency, how will they like it?

☞ The oyster patrol boat 'Nellie B. Dey,' Captain A. Warren, was in port on Friday, She brought back the can borrowed from Virginia, which was shipped to Norfolk on the Railroad. Capt. Warren reports that thus far only one vessel has been caught violating the law.

☞ The transportation facilities to and from Elizabeth City now are such that people from Roanoke Island can come up in the morning on the Neuse, and from Hertford and Edenton on the train, transact their business and all return at night. It is a great convenience and it is being availed.

☞ Since the passage of the new oyster law the industry is paralyzed—dredging stopped and the tongers doing comparatively little. And the immense oyster beds in the deep waters of Pamlico sound are lying in "disuetude," doing nobody any good. Never was more foolish legislation enacted.

☞ Those farmers who utilized their odd spells and spare time during the fall and winter in gathering muck, woods mould and other material for compost are not now obliged to invest very largely, if at all, in commercial fertilizers for crops. Many a dollar can be saved by a little forethought and work at the right time.

☞ As is our regular semi-annual custom, we visited Hertford on Monday. Court being in session. There was a large attendance—more people in town than usual Neither dockets are large. We saw more evidences of improvement in the town than ever before—new buildings, old ones repainted and a large steam saw mill and dry kiln about ready for operating. We had the pleasure of meeting a number of our friends, all of whom had good words and many of them *the cash* for the CAROLINIAN, May they all live long and prosper.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN may be over opt mistic, but all his life he has been inclined to look on the brighter side of things as they occur. So now, while farmers are feeling discouraged about the delay in their work by the unusual amount of rain, he isn't sure that it may not be for the best. Far better have this weather in February and March than in April and May. When the soil becomes warmer, seed planted will grow the faster and will mature earlier than when after being started it is set back by hard frosts. Therefore, his advice to his readers is, try and conclude that, after all, it is happening for the best.

☞ Pasquotank Superior Court occupied the whole of last week.

☞ If you owe anything, pay it, and put the money into circulation instead of keeping it tied up in your pocketbook.

—A quick quarter is better than a slow dollar—Robinson & Co.

☞ Caleb Cartwright, and old and well known citizen of Newbegun Creek, this county, died on the 16th inst, aged 78 years.

—THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ Spending all the energies of a man, team, manure and seed on fifty acres of land which ought to be concentrated on ten acres is a waste of money.

—Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

☞ The man in any industrial vocation who combines with his own experience others will outstrip the man who relies exclusively on his own experience,

—Small profit is better than sluggish goods—Robinson & Co.

☞ The great high road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast welldoing; and they who are the most persistent, and work in the truest spirit, will invariably be the most successful.

—A comfortable back room, in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building, for rent, Suitable for office or bed room.

☞ The CAROLINIAN sees manifold evidences satisfying it that the country is about entering an era of prosperity, and that the general financial condition of the people will gradually improve.

—Choice confectionaries, Canned Goods' Eggs, Plums, Peaches, &c, at Robinson & Co.

☞ At Hertford the other day, we noticed that about everybody stopped at the "Eagle Hotel." Well, it is a good place, mine host Long making everybody feel at home and furnishing a well supplied table.

—A satisfied customer is the best advertisement—Robinson & Co.

☞ The farmer takes not only cost but his living out of his receipts before he begins to count the profit: The merchant counts as profit the difference between the buying and selling price, less the cost of the transportation, and then lives on his profit.

—Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made specially for you.

☞ In reply to a correspondent the CAROLINIAN states that no Collector of Customs has yet been appointed at Wilmington. Mr. Young not having been confirmed by the Senate, the President has declined to reappoint him.

—Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

☞ Judge Pool has called our attention to the fact that many persons in this county paid the direct tax to the United States Government, which was refunded to the States by an act of the last Congress. Persons who paid this tax would do well to confer with him.

☞ Our readers will remember the efficient action taken by Colonel, then Captain J. E. Wood and the Pasquotank Rifles in quelling the negro riot at the Depot in the summer of 1887 when a party of colored excursionists attempted to take charge of the train. Adjutant General Jones wrote a letter highly complimenting the Captain and the "soldier boys" for what they did which was handed to Mr. F. F. Cahoon who was then sheriff. Through some oversight it was misplaced and on Saturday last he found it among his old papers. Of course it was at once delivered. Neither the "Rifles" nor their Captain knew of its existence before.

LOCAL MENTION

Garden making still kept back.—More attention *must* be paid to the sidewalks and streets.—George B. Bliven esq. of Manteo, was in the city on Thursday and gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—As a variation, there was a thunder shower accompanied with hail on Friday evening.—A new boiler is being put in the large saw mill of Jones & Co, on Pennsylvania Avenue.—The county Commissioners advertise for bids for $4,000 county bonds. See Geo. M. Scott, chairman of the Board, for particulars.—Kramer Bros. & Co, are obliged to run their mill day and night to fill their accumulating orders.—

Every week brings something new,
For willing ones there's work to do.

—Did anybody ever see "a drop from the tide of years?"—The Saunterer reports new buildings going up in the First, Third and Fourth Wards of the City, Steadily onward improvement keeps marching.—The Crystal Ice Company are now making a superior article of "frozen coldness."—Work is in progress wharfing Poindexter Creek east of the bridge.—Most peopleare perfectly willing to acquire their knowledge of adversity from hearsay.—Gall is seldom 'grit.—The question of the hour just now is, What is the Easter bonnet to be?—Affected simplicity is refined imposture.—The unfavorable weather for work last week fairly filled the Court House nearly every day with people from town and country.

To see the lawyers wagging jaw,
And hear the Judge expounding law.

—Plenty of herring in market, but the good prices take most of the shad North.—It is conceded that the CAROLINIAN is the paper that publishes the NEWS. Everybody reads it.—Why is it that some people who sing, "There's no place like home," are not in it?—An observant young Republican is constrained to ask, "Isn't it a fact that the average Democrat likes the quart measure better than the yard stick in politics?"—The local versifier hands in the following:

Alack and alas for the Lenten girl!
At present she's feeling sad;
For the time she's out of fashion's whirl,
And she cannot pursue a fad.

But a joy doth light the somber hours
And cheer her on her way;
'Tis the bonnet, a mass of ribbon and flowers,
To be worn on Easter day.

—Every one admires a man of push, but nobody wants to be the person pushed aside by the man.—Judge Bryant, both on the bench and among the people, made a favorable impression here last week.—The Opera House was packed on Friday night to hear the "Nose Family." The entertainment was a really good one.—It is a good deal better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so.—"It is a beautiful ring my dear," said a lady to another in the West end the other day. "What did you give for it?" "*Myself,*" was the reply.—

For valient beaux and bonnie lasses
Our town all others far surpasses.

—How many people there are who would be glad to catch a "ray of the light of other days."—When shouts are heard in a barroom they are made, of course, by the 'cup that cheers.'—We hear commendations from all sides of the good order maintained by Sheriff Wilcox in Court and of his faithful performance of duty as an officer.—The representatives of the New York Fish houses now here are hustlers. And they are real clever fellows too.—A little boy on Road street surprised his teacher not a little the other day. He propounded the following scientific question to her; "Which is the quickest, heat or cold?" She was a little slow about venturing a reply, but finally said she thought heat was. "That is right," said the sharp youngster "because you can catch a cold."—The work on the Olive Branch Colored Baptist Church, enlarging and remodeling it, has been completed. It is to be dedicated on April 5th.—There are several places in town where, on every Wednesday, certain persons regularly call and ask to see the CAROLINIAN. One patron says that he is obliged to hide his copy to prevent its being carried off. As all these people want to read it, why don't they call at the office and subscribe for it?—While other localities are complaining of sickness there are comparatively few on the sick list here.—On Sunday there was a "wee bit" of sunshine, a little rain, some snow and a great deal of wind, making it altogether too disagreeable to be out doors.—"The biter is apt to get bit," It happened so in several cases last week.—

One way to make things more smoothly go Is for each man to weed his own row.

—Does anybody know who will be selected to fill the vacancy in the Second Ward on the Town board of Commissioners?—Register Culpepper reports the business at Cupid's Court continued dull. Impress on him "Train" that a fair heart never won fair lady.'—J. B. Flora has built a cover over his large wharf.—The Dancing Master is training a class of girls and boys to "trip the light fantastic toe."—To those who profess one thing and do another, and who make fair promises and ignore their performance, the CAROLINIAN has no use.—One of our young townsmen had his first experience on a jury at Court last week. He was called in the box on Friday morning and felt sure they'd get through in time for the show that night, for he wanted to go mighty bad. But one man "hung the jury" and kept them out all night!—Mr. Jake Salomonsky has gone North after his spring stock of goods.—Miss Cora Gard is visiting her sister Mrs. Glover at Norfolk.—Sheriff Wilcox left Monday for Raleigh with the colored men sentenced to the penetentiary.—Mrs. Failing and Miss Rice, of New York, are visiting Lieutenant Failing and family on Road street.—Mr. Jarvis Seeley, who is teaching in Camden, has been home on a short visit.—We acknowledge a pleasant call yesterday from Mr. S. Drechsler, of Savannah, Ga.—Yesterday and to-day are the anniversaries of Jewish festival of Purim, always observed by devout Hebrews.

A "Balm in Gilead" for you by taking Simmons Liver Regulator for your diseased liver.

The Texas cowboys take Simmons Liver Regulator when bilious—J. E. Pierce, Ranchero Grande, Texas.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TAKE IT HOME TO YOUR WIFE—Startling and life-like pictures of the shooting of the Italian assassins in New Orleans are printed in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of this week. The Nicaragua Canal Banquet at New York; a Storm at Sea; Sunday-school Children on Palm Sunday; foreign scenes, including a number of sketches appropriate to the centenary of the death of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism; a page of excellent amateur photographic skenes and several other pages of pictures make up the attractive contents of Leslie's Newspaper, besides the customary sparkling literary contents. Buy the English or German edition of this paper for your Sunday reading for ten cents.

Do you suffer with chilblains?—I certify to the prompt relief obtained from the use of Salvation Oil for chilblains, and do not hesitate to recommend it as the best cure I ever tried. H. HOOD, 749 W. Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

"What fine chisel could ever yet cut breath!" and yet a hard vexing cough is cut all to bits with one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the favorite.

It is calculated that in Maine this season about one million and a quarter tons of ice will be harvested.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

FOR RENT.

The dwelling over Dr. Butt's wooden store. Possession will be given April 1. Apply to C. C. POOL.

SOON LEE,
Chinese Laundry,
Corner Road and Fearing Streets,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Washing of all kinds neatly done and at short notice, Satisfaction guaranteed. For prices call and get list.

NOTE LOST.

On or about the 1st day of March, 1891 in or near Elizabeth City, the subscriber lost a note wherein Alex. Armstrong was principal and A. S. Conklin surety, payable to my order for $300.
All persons are hereby warned from trading for said note, and any person finding and returning it to me will be suitably rewarded.
T. S. WHITE.

Horses & Mules FOR SALE.

I now have, at my Stables, a fine lot o Horses and Mules adapted for farm, road dray and cart use.
ALL CAN BE SUITED.
Will sell them cheap and on easy terms,
T. S. WHITE,
ELIZABEEH CITY, N. C.

Stock Peas For Sale.

I have a lot of Japan Peas for sale. They are very prolific and very fine for stock. Price $1 per bushel.
GEO. D. POOL.

THE COURIER JOURNAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Subscription Rates, Daily and Sunday, $10.00 a year; Daily without Sunday, $8.00 a year; Sunday, $2.00 a year; Weekly, $1.00 a year.
THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.
Has the largest circulation of any Democratic Newspaper in the United States and proposes to double or treble its already large circulation.
HOW? By giving away each and every day to some one a splendid High Arm Sewing Machine or a Handsome Gold Watch absolutely free. Full particulars in Weekly Courier-Journal. Sample copy free. Send for one. Address, W. H. HALDEMAN, President Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE

One Jersey Bull Calf. Solid color. Dropped August 2, 1893. From fine butter stock. Price $25. Address, J. D. FULMER, Elizabeth City, N. C.

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

Schedule in Effect December 8th, 1890.

Norfolk Southern Railroad Mail and Express Trains, Southbound, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 11.35 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.20 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.40 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers, also with Plymouth & Palmyra Railroad Steamer for all stations on A. & P. R. R., Bay River and South Creek.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH.
Fast Freight and Passenger Line.

The new and elegant Steamer NAUSK leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.30 P. M, for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.
Tickets on sale on board steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City. Steamer Vesper will make semi-weekly trips between Elizabeth City and Washington, for freight only.
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Car Line. Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., first depot, Camden station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Broad street station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the Central Office of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.
M. K. KING, General Manager. H. G. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet and 10½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

SALOMONSKY.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Waterstreet, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

North Carolina Phosphate.

We are now manufacturing, at our new Mill, a very superior fertilizer, which we have named
The North Carolina Phosphate
It is composed of ground oyster shells bones, potash, etc. It will be the best fertilizer in the market for field crops, especially corn, cotton, potatoes' peanuts, turnips, etc. We can furnish it in bags at $20 per ton.
N. R. Zimmerman & Co
Elizabeth City, N. C.

D. L. Dowd's Health Exercisor.

FOR BRAIN WORKERS AND SEDENTARY PEOPLE: Gentlemen, Ladies, Youths, Athlete or Invalid, A complete gymnasium. Take up but 6 in. sq. floor room; new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Indorsed by 30,000 physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors and others now using it. Send for illustrated circular, 40 engravings, no charge. Prof. D. L. Dowd, Scientific, Physical & Vocal Culture, 9 East 14 St. N. Y.

(TRADE MARK.)

Consider for a Moment

When you are planning your Christmas gifts that there are places where a barrel of flour will be more useful than a manicure set, and a good cook will bring more comfort than a volume of bad poetry. We recognize that a Grocery and Hardware stock does not contain many of those jim cracks and gew-gaws now commonly known as Holiday Goods, but if you want to send real comfort and gladness into a family please remember that there is nothing more useful or acceptable than will be found in our Store. What we have for this purpose is of the best and finest.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c

☞FULL STOCK, GOOD QUALITY AND LOWEST PRICES☜

ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce luring the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery. Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

FOWLER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of☜
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glassware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,
—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—
P. W. MELICK,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

JOB PRINTING.

Having taken charge of the Job Department of the Carolinian Office, I am now prepared to do all kinds of
JOB PRINTING
with neatness and dispatch, and at bottom prices. Give me a call.
LANE SIMONS.

H. Hilgartner Sos
STEAM
Marble Granite Works, Monuments, &c.
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marole Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
F. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
☞A full supply of Metalic Coses, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

OUR NEW IMPROVED SINGER
HIGH ARM, THIS STYLE, ONLY $26.00
SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. All Attachments, 5 years guarantee.

SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. We pay the freight.
WILLETS & CO., PHILA., PA.

FITS CURED. We will send A LARGE TRIAL BOTTLE. Free by mail ANY LONGER. Give Post Office and Age plain. Also, Treatise on Epilepsy. DON'T SUFFER MALL CHEMICAL CO., 3660 Fairmount Ave., Phila. Pa

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not FREE of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State at free. Address,
C. A. Snow & Co.
—OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,—
Washington, D. C

I PAY
For This Space,

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people.
Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.
Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.
The Best People
Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.
All Thinking People
Are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a
High Grade of Quality,
Moses Weisel,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Superior to all Substitutes
For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ¼ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.
Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, MD.

LATER NEWS.

AN explosion at the Crescent Steel Works Pittsburg, Penn., killed one man and fatally injured four.

GENERAL PETER J. CLASSEN, convicted of embezzling the funds of the Sixth National Bank, was sentenced by Judge Benedict, in New York City, to six years in the Erie County Penitentiary.

THE Elizabethport Cordage Works, the second largest industry of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., were completely destroyed by fire, throwing 600 operatives out of work, and entailing a loss of over $300,000 on the National Cordage Company, which owned the plant.

THE wholesale boot and shoe firm of J. & A. Simpkinson Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, made an assignment. The liabilities are $400,000.

A BLAST was fired on the side of Lockout Mountain, in Tennessee, which dislodged 100,000 tons of rock. One hundred kegs of powder was the charge, and a ledge of rock was broken up and thousands of tons rolled down the mountain side. The railroad track was destroyed for 200 yards.

AT Chattanooga, Tenn., Judge Joseph Dobbs, of the Ninth Judiciary District, shot and killed his dissipated son-in-law, Bud Gossett while he was insulting his wife, the Judge's daughter.

WILLIAM H. HERNDON, Abraham Lincoln's law partner and author of a "Life of Lincoln," died at his home near Springfield, Ill., of the grip. He was seventy-two years old. His youngest son, William, died six hours before him from the same disease.

THE work of constructing guns for the vessels is progressing rapidly at Washington Navy Yard. There are now seventy-two guns in various stages of construction. The two ten-inch guns for the armored cruiser Maine at New York are almost completed, and the two twelve-inch guns for the coast defence vessel will be finished in three months.

MR. CANNON, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, made a statement of the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress

THE Wilkes Linen Works at Kirriemuir, Scotland, were partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $250,000.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI, of Germany, has removed the embargo on American cattle landed at Hamburg.

THE Norwegian bark Imperator, Captain Hoie, was totally wrecked on March 16 to the eastward of Boavista, the easternmost of the Cape Verd Islands. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

MARY CRYAN, aged sixty, and Peter Cryan, aged fifty, sister and brother, were burned to death in a tenement house fire in New York City.

WHILE working at a ledge in Dorchester, Mass., Thomas McDonald accidentally caused the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. McDonald was instantly killed. McCormick Gowan was fatally and Martin Norton was slightly injured.

JUSTICE G. A. BINGHAM, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, has resigned.

THE old Government receiving ship Vermont, while lying in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, was run down by the steam collier Wilkesbarre and badly damaged.

JOSEPH TUCKER was shot and killed by Myrick Ennis, at Milledgeville, Ga. The men were both influential citizens and had married sister.

GEORGE SCHWARTZ & CO., private bankers of Louisville, Ky., failed for half a million dollars. Their assignment carries to the wall the Union Tobacco Works. Schwartz was the resident German Consul.

T. JACOBS, living near Waterloo, Iowa, has received a telegram stating that his twelve-year-old son, who was visiting in Nebraska, had been captured by a band of Indians. A party of men started in pursuit, and as they approached the redskins the latter split the boy open with a tomahawk, scalped him and then escaped.

THE Government has a difficult task to handle just now in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all the paper money and internal revenue stamps are manufactured. The work of the bureau has fallen behind, and a great outcry is raised by internal revenue collectors all over the country over the scarcity of stamps.

THE text of a treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia has been made public by Presidential proclamation. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on March 26, 1889. It covers the usual list of extradition crimes.

TORRENTIAL rains have prevailed in the southeast of France. Large districts have been inundated.

THE Bonapartist leaders will recognize Prince Victor as heir to the throne of France; funeral services over Prince Jerome Napoleon were held in Rome.

The brusque and fussy impulse of these days of false impression would rate down *all* as worthless because *one* is unworthy.

As if there were no motes in sunbeams!

Or comets among stars!

Or cataracts in peaceful rivers!

Because one remedy professes to do what it never was adapted to do, are all remedies worthless?

Because one doctor lets his patient die, are all humbugs?

It requires a fine eye and a finer brain to discriminate—to draw the differential line.

"They say" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription have cured thousands.

"They say" for a weak system there's nothing better than the "Discovery," and that the "Favorite Prescription" is the hope of debilitated, feeble women who need a restorative tonic and bracing nervine.

And here's the proof——

Try one or both. If they don't help you, tell the World's Dispensary Medical Association so, and you get your money back again.

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT
ANODYNE
ESTABLISHED 1810.
For Internal and External Use.
Stops Pain, Cramps, Inflammation in body or limb, like magic. Cures Croup, Asthma, Colds, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lameback, Stiff Joints and Strains. Full particulars free. Price 25 cts. post-paid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Applied into Nostrils is Quickly Absorbed. Cleanses the Head. Heals the Sores and Cures
CATARRH.
Restores Taste and Smell, quickly Relieves Cold in Head and Headache. 50c. at Druggists. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Topics of Interest Transmitted by the Cables.

Cruel Massacre of Wounded Soldiers by Chilian Rebels.

A dispatch from Santiago gives an official version of the recent battle in Chili. From this it appears that Colonel Robles, who commanded the Government troops being short of provisions, rashly abandoned a strong position on Mount Sebastopol, and, with 1300 infantry, twenty-five cavalry and a few guns, attacked a force of 2500 rebels. At a critical moment the enemy, by a decoy truce for a parley, opened a fearful fire at close quarters, killing or wounding two-thirds of the Government troops. Colonel Robles was shot in the foot early in the battle. He secured another mount after the bullet had been extracted from his wound; but he was again wounded, in the side, and was placed in an ambulance. The rebels captured the ambulance, and their leader threatened to shoot all who were with the wounded man unless Colonel Robles was indicated to him. An attendant pointed out Colonel Robles, whereupon the Colonel was fired at by the rebels, being riddled with eleven balls, besides being hacked with bayonets and indescribably mutilated.

A general massacre of wounded officers ensued. Of the wounded men, 264 were allowed to proceed to Valparaiso, but permission was refused to send the body of Colonel Robles there. The loss of the insurgents is estimated at 500 killed and 400 wounded. Their account of the battle cannot be procured at present.

President Balmaceda admits the gravity of the disaster, which places the province of Tarapaca entirely in the hands of the insurgents. The President says, however, that the Government has 30,000 troops at its disposal. The Government also has an ample supply of funds. The future scene of operations will probably be nearer Valparaiso.

The French Government has acceded to the recent request of the Chilian revolutionists, who asked that the Chilian warships just completed at Toulon and destined for the service of President Balmaceda should not be allowed to depart.

A Double Tragedy.

A tragedy has been enacted at Toplitz, Austria, which has caused a profound sensation among the aristocratic sojourners at that famous watering place. Lieutenant Reinisch, an officer of high standing in the Austrian army, had successfully wooed the young Baroness Schonau, but for some reason the parents of the lady refused to give their consent to the match. The Lieutenant urged his fiancee to marry him clandestinely, but she declined. The officer called upon the Baroness and in a final interview renewed his plea for an elopement.

Finding her respect for parental mandates greater than her desire to accede to his wishes, the Lieutenant, mad with disappointment and grief, drew a revolver and shot the Baroness through the heart. The mother of the unfortunate lady, hearing the shot rushed into the room just as the Lieutenant fired a second shot into his own breast and fell dead beside the body of his victim.

Twenty-Two Sailors Drowned.

The steamer Roxburgh Castle was in collision with the British ship British Peer 120 miles southwest of the Scilly Islands. The Roxburgh Castle sank immediately and of the twenty-four men aboard twenty-two were drowned. Captain Tyrer and one seaman, the only ones rescued, have been landed at Falmouth. The British Peer, which was bound from Calcutta to London, was greatly damaged, and has been towed to Falmouth. The Roxburgh Castle was a screw steamer, of 1222 tons register, and was owned in Newcastle.

The British steamer Atrato, from Batoum for Calcutta, has been sunk in a collision with the Turkish steamer Salonica. Her crew have arrived at Constantinople.

France Names Arbitrators.

The arbitrators chosen by France in the settlement with England of the Newfoundland question are Professor Martens, of the St. Petersburg University; M. Rivier, the Swiss Consul at Brussels and President of the Institute of International Law, and M. Grau, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Norway. The expenses of the arbitration and the arbitrators' fees will be equally shared by France and England.

A Hundred Dervishes Killed.

A terrible disaster occurred at the arsenal of Omdurman, Egypt. From the reports received it appears that about 100 dervishes were killed by an explosion there, which destroyed immense stores of ammunition, and shattered the arsenal and buildings and everything in the immediate neighborhood.

Wholesale Poisoning.

A saloon keeper of Marseilles, France, named Moutet, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning with arsenic his wife, mother-in-law, grandmother, infant and a friend who had lent him money.

SUCCEEDS HEARST.

Charles N. Felton Elected United States Senator From California.

Charles N. Felton was elected United States Senator from California on the first ballot at Sacramento. The ballot on which he was elected Senator was the eighth taken in joint convention of the Legislature.

The ballot on the first roll call stood: Estee, 40; Felton, 40; Johnston, 4; Heacock, 4; Blanchard, 1. Twenty-three Democrat votes were cast for White.

Before the vote was announced a number of changes were made to Felton, and finally it became a stampede which, when once began, was complete, and the ballot was announced as follows:

Estee, 15; Felton, 73; Johnston, 1; Heacock, 4; White (Democrat), 24.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

Charles N. Felton was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1832. He received an academic education, and in 1849 he went to California. He was then a poor boy, but he won his way to fame and fortune. After retiring from active business, Mr. Felton became Assistant Treasurer of the Mint at San Francisco, and later the Treasurer. He was elected as a Republican to the XLIXth and Lth Congresses from the Vth California District, serving from December 7, 1885, to March 3, 1889. He is an extreme advocate of gold monometalism.

ELIJAH KELLOGG, the man who wrote "Spartacus to the Gladitors" and "Regulus to the Carthagenians," once so familiar to every schoolboy, is still living in Harpswell, Me. He is a clergyman, eighty-one years old, and even now preaches occasionally.

THE MARKETS.

12	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	22 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	5 50	@	6 25
Lambs	6 00	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	4 10	@	4 15
Dressed	4¾	@	6¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 35
Patents	5 15	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 14¾	@	1 15
Rye—State	90	@	92
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	73	@	75
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	60
Mixed Western	56	@	59¼
Hay—Fair to Good	45	@	55
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.00
Butter—State Creamery	30	@	31
Dairy, fair to good	23	@	30
West. fin. Creamery	20	@	28
Factory	14	@	28
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	11¾
Skims—Light	9½	@	10
Western	8	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	19½	@	20
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	5 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 25	@	6 90
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 20	@	4 25
Flour—Winter Patent	5 00	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 14	@	1 14½
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	—	@	68½
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	58
Barley—No. 2 Canada	90	@	91
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	26
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	11 00	@	12 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	17 50
Butter—Firsts	28	@	32
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	5¾	@	6½
Lambs	—	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Mar	1 07	@	1 07½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Mar	71⅝	@	71¾
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	57½
Potatoes	1 05	@	1 18
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	88
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	9

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

LYMAN B. GOFF has declined the Republican nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship of Rhode Island.

THE pilot boat, Hope No. 1, was wrecked on the point of Sandy Hook, N. J. Several ferryboats were in collision and steamships and sailing vessels were delayed by the thick fog on the waters around New York City.

SUPERINTENDENT ROBERT P. PORTER, of the Eleventh United States Census, appeared before the Assembly Census Committee in New York City, and defended his figures relative to New York's population.

AT the Morris Ridge colliery near Centralia, Penn., Samuel Coak, a miner, and his laborer, Thomas Corrigan, were engaged in mining coal, when the roof suddenly fell upon them, crushing their bodies in a terrible manner.

FIRE in Syracuse, N. Y., destroyed thirteen buildings in the centre of the city, causing a loss of $1,000,000.

THE United States corvette Galena, while being towed by the Government tug Nina, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Portsmouth, N. H., to be fitted up as a training ship, was wrecked near Gay Head, Mass. The officers and crew, seventy-seven in number, were taken off by the Galena's boats and a breeches buoy. The navy tug Triana, on her way to the assistance of the Galena, also wrecked, was driven ashore near Cuttyhunk, Mass.

THE private bank of F. R. Weed & Co., of Williamsport, Pa., closed its doors.

THE Walesville paper mills, located near Utica, N. Y., owned by Thompson & Hoffman, were burned to the ground.

ALMOST the entire business portion of Highland, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. Loss over $100,000. Clarence Ellis, eight years old, living in a tenement house, was burned to death.

A TERRIFIC mine explosion occurred near Ashland, Penn. Two men were blown to atoms, another fatally injured and others seriously hurt.

WHILE James Pollock and son were riding in a carriage from Dallas, Penn., they were overtaken by a whirlwind and the men and carriage were lifted from the ground and thrown against the trees. Each of the men weighed more than 200 pounds. They were badly injured.

THE remains of the late Major-General John C. Fremont were removed to Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y., where they were buried.

South and West.

IT is thought that one of the Mississippi crevasses was the work of discharged laborers who used dynamite.

SETTLERS in Douglas and Lincoln Counties, Washington, are greatly alarmed at the work of organized bands of cattle and horse thieves. No less than 12,000 head of cattle have been stolen besides several hundred head of horses.

A FIRE broke out at the Central Insane Asylum, seven miles from Nashville, Tenn. It started in the rear of the male wing, which has been destroyed. There were twenty-eight patients in the wing and six of them were burned to death.

THE jury in the Chief of Police Hennessy murder case at New Orleans, La., has rendered the following verdict: Scaffidi, Politz and Monasterio are adjudged guilty. The jury failed to agree as to Bagnetto and the two Marchesis. Incardona and Matranga were acquitted. The verdict was hissed by the spectators.

THE telegraph operators employed by the Union Pacific Company have been notified that they must either quit their order or its service.

THE two Houses of the Kansas Legislature finally got together on the various appropriation bills and adjourned sine die.

A. MINOR GRISWOLD, the humorist, who is widely known as "The Fat Contributor" and the editor of *Texas Siftings*, died suddenly at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., of apoplexy, aged fifty-six.

TEN THOUSAND people are suffering from the grip at Minneapolis, Minn.

FIFTEEN Scandinavians were arrested at Sioux City, Iowa, for an attempt to lynch one of their countrymen.

TWO young women were killed by a train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad near Roanoke, Va.

AT Sterling, Ky., a mob lynched a Mrs. Wigginton, whose husband and sons are charged with poisoning two of their neighbors.

OWEN GARRY, aged sixty, and his wife, aged fifty-six, were burned to death in their home at Rockford, Ill.

WHILE Officer James E. Fenn was attempting to arrest two colored men in a dance house in Houston, Texas, for carrying concealed weapons, he was shot and instantly killed, and a bystander named Frank Michaels was mortally wounded.

JAMES HELMICK, the Town Marshall at Lynnville, Tenn., attempted to arrest Turner Alexander. Alexander struck the marshal with a stick, knocking him senseless. When Helmet recovered he shot his assailant, instantly killing him.

M. H. DEYOUNG's name was withdrawn from the California Senatorship contest.

THE town of North Washington, Iowa, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $60,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Washington.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE was in conference with Secretary Blaine in regard to the proposed arbitration.

SENATOR AND MRS. STANFORD left Washington for California, intending to make the journey by leisurely stages.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MILLER has rendered an opinion that the President has the power to appoint the nine Circuit Judges created by the last Congress during the recess of Congress.

LAND COMMISSIONER GROFF has resigned his office by a letter to the President.

ACTING SECRETARY NETTLETON issued a warrant for $2,213,530.86 in favor of the Governor of New York, as payment in full on account of all claims arising in that State under the Direct Tax. This is the first payment made under authority of the Direct Taxact.

SECRETARY BLAINE received a telegram from Governor Nicholls, Louisiana, saying that all is quiet at New Orleans, and that he will reply to the Secretary's telegram by letter.

THE Department of State is informed that the rumors that the Brazilian Government does not intend to carry out the recent reciprocity agreement with the United States are discredited by the action of the authorities at Rio de Janeiro in issuing instructions to the officials throughout the country concerning the free admission of merchandise from the United States.

ORDERS have been sent to the various receiving ships of the Navy to discontinue all enlistments, because the legal limit of 8250 men and boys has been nearly reached.

IT is now impossible to give the vessels of the United States Navy in commission their full complements of men. The new cruiser Newark is about 100 men short, and there is scarcely a vessel in the Navy with its full complement of men.

THE Bureau of the American Republics has information that overtures recently made by the Government of Canada to the Government of British Guiana for a reciprocity treaty were rejected by the latter, on the ground that an arrangement of this character with the United States was preferred.

Foreign.

THE French ship Frere et Soeur has been wrecked on one of the Scilly Islands. Three of her crew were drowned.

THE first conversation by telephone between London and Paris was exchanged a few days ago and was highly successful.

DANIEL MCLEAN, wholesale leather merchant of Toronto, Canada, has made an assignment. His liabilities amount to about $200,000.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE made two speeches at Hastings, England, declaring that the Liberal party would never support Parnell.

THE Queen of Hawaii, being upheld by the Supreme Court, has announced a Cabinet, with Samuel Parker as Minister of State.

PRINCE NAPOLEON died at Rome, Italy. Napoleon Joseph Charles Bonaparte, popularly known as Plon Plon, was the second son of Jerome Bonaparte by the latter's second wife, Princess Catharine, of Wurtemberg, and was born at Trieste, Illyria, September 9, 1822. On the same day the Princess Marianne Bonaparte died at Ajaccio, Corsica.

MUCH distress prevails in England from the heavy snow, and many villages are still isolated; disastrous floods have occurred in Spain. Floods have destroyed one-half of the winter crops in Southwest Russia. The Vistula has inundated Warsaw, Poland.

COLONEL ROBLES, the Commander of the Chilean Government troops, was killed in the defeat of March 9. The Revolutionists have destroyed Pisaqua, Iquique and other ports.

ELIJAH KELLOGG, the man who wrote "Spartacus to the Gladitors" and "Regulus to the Carthagenians," once so familiar to every schoolboy, is still living in Harpswell, Me. He is a clergyman, eighty-one years old, and even now preaches occasionally.

FIVE HUNDRED DROWNED.

A Ship Load of Emigrants Finds a Watery Grave.

Awful Scenes Aboard the Sinking Utopia in Gibraltar Bay.

The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports bound to New York, with 700 Italian emigrants aboard, collided with the British iron-clad Rodney, anchored in Gibralter Bay a few days ago, and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff.

On entering the bay the Utopia, before colliding with the Rodney, ran into the British iron-clad Anson. The Utopia sunk within a few minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the British iron-clads and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya.

Of the 880 persons, passengers and crew, on the steamship Utopia 311 have been saved, leaving 569 as drowned or missing. In addition to this, two of the rescuing party were drowned, making the probable loss of life by the accident 571.

The Utopia, after pulling clear of the iron-clad, drifted about before wind and sea. The rapid inrush of water through the rent in her side caused her to settle down in five minutes from the time of the first impact.

On shore the news of the disaster spread quickly. A large crowd soon gathered on the Parade, and great excitement prevailed. Little could be seen, however, save the looming hulls of the men-of-war and the white rays of the search-lights falling upon the crests of the waves. The shrieks of the Utopia's passengers and crew could be plainly heard above the roaring of the gale.

The sea was so heavy that the boats of the rescuers could not with safety approach the wreck; so they were compelled to lie to leeward, where they picked up the people as they were swept from the decks. As the Utopia's bows settled, a terrible scene was witnessed from the boats. Those still on board the sinking steamer made a sudden rush en masse to the forerigging, struggling for their lives and vainly seeking places of refuge. Twenty minutes later the forecastle was submerged, and a large number of persons gathered there, who had not dared to leap overboard with the hope of being rescued by the boats, and who had failed in their efforts to ascend the rigging, were carried away by the waves.

The rescuers, blinded by the wind and rain, saw nothing but a confused, struggling mass of human beings entangled with wreckage. A steam pinnace rescued all those who had taken refuge in the main rigging, but the last ones were not taken off until eleven o'clock. They were so exhausted that they could do nothing for themselves, so it was necessary to haul them into the boats by the brave bluejackets in the rigging, who clambered into the shrouds and passed the helpless people to the rescuers in the boats. Both the British and Swedish sailors did plucky and vigorous work. While a steam pinnace belonging to the British iron-clad Immortalite was engaged in the work of rescue, her crew fouled and she became helpless and drifted on the rocks. In trying to save themselves, two of the sailors aboard the pinnace were drowned. The remainder were rescued.

Peterson, a Swedish quartermaster, who had been steering the Utopia a short time before the collision, says that the commander of the Utopia, Captain McKeague, was on the steamship's bridge until the last moment. Peterson adds that as the Utopia was crushed by the Anson's ram he clambered up the davits of one of the steamship's boats and cut the ropes holding it. He had no time, however, to lower the boat away, as the bows of the Utopia had passed beneath the war ship, and it was evident that the passenger steamer was rapidly sinking. Soon after, the boats of the Anson having been promptly lowered, one of the man-of-war's cutters ran alongside the Utopia and Petersen managed to jump into her.

He says that while on board the Utopia after the collision he was surrounded by a terrible mass of human beings fighting their way desperately and savagely, regardless of sex or age, towards the boats. Men, women and children tumbled and clambered over each other in the horrible fight for a chance of escape from drowning. One poor woman who was rescued by the Anson's bluejackets went raving mad when she was convinced that her children were drowned.

An officer of the Utopia says: "We were slowing our engines, preparing to anchor, when, before we realized our danger, we found ourselves broadside on the bows of the Anson. There was a shout from both vessels, which was instantly followed by the Anson's ram tearing into the Utopia. We were about a quarter of a mile from shore at the time."

The officers say they will never forget the scene that followed the collision. The Italians were thrown into a state of complete and cowardly panic. They yelled frantically and fought madly to reach the forecastle. A few of the married men dragged their wives with them, but the bulk of the single men were heedless of the piteous appeals of the women and children. The forecastle and rigging were soon crowded and the vessel began to settle down. Presently an explosion, with a deafening report, occurred in the forecastle, killing many and throwing others into the sea. Luckily the masts held and remained some yards above the water as the vessel touched bottom. From forty to fifty persons were rescued from the masts.

The only instances of manliness occurred among the people in the rigging. Many men and nearly every woman clasped children to their breasts, but they were gradually overcome by sheer exhaustion and cold and were compelled to drop their burdens and often follow themselves. Those on the lower rigging who were exposed to the full force of the waves were swept away before the first of the Anson's boats was able to reach them. Some of the men had tied to themselves his wife or a child, hoping to be able to float until they were saved. Several bodies so tied together were washed ashore dead. The majority of Italians, however, behaved more like beasts than reasoning men.

Divers who made an examination of the wreck of the Utopia report that there are hundreds of bodies in the steerage and between decks

During the course of the day the bodies of twenty-eight men and one woman were recovered at Gibraltar, while at various other points along the coast the bodies of six men, eighteen women, seven boys and one girl were washed ashore. One of the women, when her body was taken from the water, was found to have her arms firmly locked around the corpse of her child. The remains of the unfortunate people were taken to a cemetery in the Spanish lines, where an inquest was held.

The authorities of Gibraltar are furnishing the rescued people with lodgings, food and clothing.

THE GRIPPE'S GRASP.

The Epidemic Has Got the Upper Hand of Things in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., is in the grasp of the grippe. The disease seems to be more prevalent than at any time last year. It strikes all classes of society. Five hundred men employed on the West Side street car system are laid off with the epidemic, and the company is badly handicapped for help. The South Side Company has 125 men on the sick list. The North Side Company has about seventy-five men out, while many of those at work are suffering from the disease in a mild form. The large down-town stores are having a like experience. In one store employing 150 clerks, forty are sick. Ten per cent of the police force is laid up, and fifty men in the Fire Department are off. Fifty out of 150 mail carriers in the Postoffice are suffering. All of the hospitals are over-crowded. About fifty sufferers applied for admission to the county hospital on a recent day, and nearly as many the day before. This institution is full, and many of the patients are compelled to accept accommodations on the floor. There is scarcely a boarding house in the city but has from one to five persons laid up with the disease. It has invaded the hotels, and fully one-third of the guests are ill. To make matters worse for them, many of the managers and hotel employes are also sufferers; and there is such a dearth of help that some of the guests, by their own request, have been sent to the hospitals. There are large numbers of sufferers in private houses all over the city, and the doctors are kept busy night and day.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Parisian Killed His Wife, Child and Mother-in-Law.

M. Herbelot, of the Boulevard Courcelles, Paris, France, believing his wife to be unfaithful, at a late hour at night cut her throat and strangled the child which was sleeping by her side.

He then went to the chamber of his wife's mother, and after a struggle, during which the poor woman begged piteously for life, stabbed her to the heart.

He then instantly ran into the Boulevard, half clothed, and surrendered himself to the gendarmes, avowing the murders and declaring he was glad his victims were dead.

Ukase Cities.

When Peter the Great conscripted twenty thousand peasants to carry gravel in sacks to his building camp on the Neva, the Muscovite wits referred to his capital as the "Ukase city"—the town built by order of the autocrat. That cities really can thus be made to grow in defiance of nature's veto is proved by the last census of Northern Europe. St. Petersburg has doubled its population since 1850; and Berlin, on the sand fields of the Spree, now claims 1,512,000 inhabitants. A few hundred years ago the absence of sea harbors or large rivers was a fatal object to the commercial development of a city, but after three or four railway lines have once been finished to an arbitrary centre of population their ramifications almost equal the functions of the best system of water ways. But though an imperial fiat can remove many topographical difficulties, it cannot quite countervail the disadvantages of climate; and even outside of Southern Russia many politicians stick to the belief that Peter the Great would have done better to locate his metropolis on the Shores of the Black Sea, where, at more than one point, fine forest clad mountains aproach good harbors of an almost winterless coast.—*Belford.*

$2500 on a Corpse.

I heard lately of a pathetic case of loneliness which comes to a stranger in a strange land, when suddenly deprived of a life-long companion, under the most painful circumstances of doubt and mystery. The wife of a Frenchman employed as a designer in one of our great textile manufactories missed her husband, upon whom she was dependent for support. Weeks passed away, and as he was known to have money on his person it was feared he had met, as the reporters say, with foul play. At last his body was found floating near one of the briuges on Charles River. Upon it was discovered $2500 which the Frenchman had secreted in his clothing as a safer place than a savings bank or deposit vault, and suspicions that he was murdered for his money were abated by the discovery. As for the widow, she was a victim of conflicting emotions—of grief for the loss of her husband, and of joy that he had not left her penniless. She had resolved to remain in this country till he was found dead or alive, but now she means to go back to France and open a little shop in Paris, where she has friends.—*Boston Post.*

Small Change.

Small change, says the London *Graphic*, is evidently much appreciated in Southwestern France. A farmer in the Dauphiny Alps recently sold some sucking pigs for one hundred and fifteen francs, and stipulated that he should be paid in centimes. The buyer assented, treating the demand as a joke. When, later, he offered to pay the money in ordinary cash, however, the farmer held to his bargain, and summoned the other before a magistrate, who decided that the exact terms of the agreement must be observed. The purchaser, therefore, had to count out eleven thousand five hundred single centime pieces for his debt of one hundred and fifteen francs.—*The Ledger.*

Aztecs and Africans.

The present Mexican people are of mixed ancestry—Spanish, Aztecs and the Chichmecs tribes. The origin of the Aztecs (Atzetics) is shrouded in mystery. All that is known of the people is that they came from the north, and, after wandering from place to place, found, in 1325, the City of Tenochtitlan, or Mexico. When Cortes invaded Mexico, in 1519, the Aztec throne was occupied by Montezuma. The subsequent history of Mexico is familiar to all students.

The Africans belong to one of the great divisions of the human family, called by Doctor Latham Atlantidæ, the Ethiopic of other ethnologists. Originally all the nations inhabiting the southern part of the globe, as known to the ancients, or all men of dark brown or black color were called Ethopians. Later this name was given more particularly to the inhabitants of the countries south of Libya and Egypt, or the Upper Nile—the present Nubia, Sennaar, Kordofan and Abyssinia. The accounts which the ancients have left us with respect to this people are, even where they are not of an entirely fabulous nature, extremely scanty and untrustworthy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The British National Hymn

The original song, says the New York *Sun*, was written when there was a king in Great Britain, before 1743, perhaps by Henry Carey. We give the present song; in the original "king" is found instead of "queen," and "him" and "his" instead of "her" and "hers":

God save our gracious Queen!
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us—
God save the Queen!

O Lord, our God, arise!
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On her our hopes we fix—
God save the Queen!

Thy choicest gifts in store
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she rega.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice—
God save the Queen!

Profits of Market Gardening.

The profits of market gardening, as in all other business, depends upon the management. When well managed it is the most productive and profitable of all kinds of agriculture, the average income from an acre being rarely less than $500, and in some cases as much as $1000. The location is important, as a good market near by is indispensable. Land within ten miles of a large town or a city is commonly rented for this purpose at $100 per acre and the renter generally acquires wealth when he understands his business. Ten acres is larger than the average of market gardens. A young man desiring to enter this business should certainly work for a few years to acquire the necessary experience before he invests money in it.—*New York Times.*

One of the largest hogs in America—if not, in fact, the largest in the world—was reared by a Junction City, Kan., man. The length was eight feet, nine inches; girth of neck, 6½ feet; girth of center of body, eight feet; width across the hips, thirty inches; weight, 1532 pounds.

Congress costs the people about $30,000 a day.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *What economy!* There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the *best*, which is as all know, Dobbins's Electric.

LEATHER chair seats may be cleaned by rubbing with white of egg, well beaten.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer $100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A SPAN as a unit of measurement is 10 7-8 inches in length.

A Chance to Make Money.
I feel it my duty to inform others of my success plating spoons, castors, jewelry, etc. The first week I cleared $27.50, and in three weeks $80. By addressing the Lake Electric Co., Englewood, Ill., you can get circulars. Six months ago I was poor, I now have a nice home and bank account all the product of $3 invested in a Plater. A READER.

Prevents Pneumonia.
Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure positively prevents pneumonia, diphtheria and membraneous croup. It has no rival. Sold by druggists or will be mailed on receipt of 50 cts. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

St. Jacobs Oil
CURES
BRUISES,
FROST-BITES,
INFLAMMATIONS
—AND ALL—
HURTS AND ILLS
OF MAN AND BEAST.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels blue, a deep, dark, unfading, dyed-in-the-wool, eternal blue, and he makes everybody feel the same way—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a headache, generally dull and constant, but sometimes excruciating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels a violent hiccoughing or jumping of the stomach after a meal, raising bitter-tasting matter or what he has eaten or drunk—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels so full after eating a meal that he can hardly walk—August Flower the Remedy.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer,
Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

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